

acquisitions; supervised 8-10 student assistants. Reported annually to Dean of School of Music and to University Librarian.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Assistant Music Librarian for Technical Services, July 1972-December 1973:

Administered all technical processes in the Music Library, including the acquisition of music and sound recordings directly, and books and serials through the University Library, Manual cataloging of music and sound recordings; computer cataloging of books through main library. Acted as liaison with University Library Technical Processing Division. Shared in policy-making and reference service in Music Library. Supervised staff of three full-time assistants and 5-6 students. Planned and assisted with move of Music Library to new building.

The Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., Head Librarian, January 1974-June 1975:

Supervised and administered all operations of the Library, including circulation, reference, cataloging, acquisitions, and budget management. Selected books, music and sound recordings with assistance of faculty. Supervised three full-time staff, as well as students. Acted as curator of large collection of rare books and manuscripts. Reorganized library, planned new facility and supervised moving of collections to new quarters.

The Library of Congress, Music Division, Washington, D.C., Assistant Head, Reference Section, July 1975-July 1977; Head, August 1977-July 1980:

As Assistant Head, supervised day-to-day activities of the Reference Section; reviewed and edited all reference correspondence; provided and/or directed reference service to readers and telephone inquirers; acted as statistical coordinator for the Division; conducted tours of the Division. As Head, responsible for collection development and management, including selection of material not acquired by copyright. Shared in policy-making and budgetary management with Chief and Assistant chief of Division. Supervised 6-8 reference librarians and 5-7 technicians.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, Head, Music Library, March 1988-present

Manage all aspects of the Music Library, a separate branch library which contains music materials in all formats: books, periodicals, music and sound recordings. Supervise two full-time support staff, and 10-15 students. Prepare and monitor budget; prepare annual report, which includes both statistical and narrative sections. Working with other staff, select all new material to be purchased as well as gift material to be added to collections. Oversee management of collections, weeding, shifting, taking inventory, etc. Assist patrons in using catalogs, both print and on-line. Give reference assistance to patrons, answer phone and mail inquiries. Assist graduate students in locating scholarly material in other libraries. Give bibliographic instruction to graduate classes and to individuals. Act as liaison with faculty of School of Music and with the main University Library. Serve on Library committees.

#### CHURCH AND MUSICAL EXPERIENCE

Attended The General Theological Seminary, September 1980-June 1983. From August 1983 to March 1988, worked full-time as Assistant Rector in two Episcopal churches in Washington, D.C. Since that time I have assisted in several parishes on a part-time basis.

Have been a performer of early music, teacher of recorder, and director of early music ensembles since 1965.

Episcopal priest, Diocese of Washington. Ordained December 15, 1983. Received M.Div.,

The General Theological Seminary, N.Y., 1983.

Served as: Assistant Rector/Urban Resident, St. Stephen & The Incarnation Episcopal Church, 1983-85. Assistant Rector, St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown, 1985-88. Curate (part-time) St. James' Episcopal Church, Capitol Hill, 1991-94. Currently assist in several parishes of the Diocese.

Head, Music Library, The Catholic University of America, 1988-present. Previously music librarian in a number of libraries, including the Music Division of the Library of Congress, as Assistant Head and Head of the Reference Section, 1975-1980.

Mr. HATFIELD. Again, I thank her on behalf of all Members of the Senate for her presence here the remainder of this week, filling in until the elected Chaplain arrives to serve on March 8.

I yield the floor.

#### CRIME

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I want to commend the House of Representatives for completing action on one of the key elements in the Contract With America—the Taking Back Our Streets Act. As a result of yesterday's vote, we are now one step closer to enacting the kind of tough-on-crime legislation the American people deserve:

Mandatory restitution for the victims of Federal crimes.

The swift deportation of illegal aliens who have broken our criminal laws.

More funds for prison construction so that Governors like George Allen can abolish parole and make truth in sentencing a reality in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Comprehensive reform of the habeas corpus rules to prevent convicted criminals from exploiting the system, with more frivolous appeals, more unnecessary delays, and yes, more grief for the victims of crime and their families.

Reform of the exclusionary rule to ensure that relevant evidence is not tossed out at trial simply because a police officer made an honest mistake.

And, finally, a rewrite of last year's police-hiring program to give States and localities more flexibility in determining what best suits their own unique law enforcement needs. Is it more cops? Or is it more squad cars? Better technology? Training? Perhaps even computers?

Unfortunately, this last provision has raised President Clinton's political hackles. He is now out on the stump, threatening a veto, and arguing that the law enforcement block grants will somehow jeopardize his pledge to put 100,000 more cops on the street.

Of course, last year's crime bill was one of the most politically oversold pieces of legislation in recent memory. As most experts will tell you, the 1994 crime bill barely contains enough funding to hire 25,000 more cops, never mind 100,000. So, President Clinton's complaints may make for good rhetoric, but when all is said and done, rhetoric has never put a single cop on the beat.

The President's veto-threat also raises a more fundamental question: Who knows best how to fight crime? Is it Congress? The bureaucrats in Washington?

Or is it the people on the frontlines: the sheriffs, the mayors, the county commissioners, the Governors? Does President Clinton not trust our State and local officials to make the right decisions, to do the right thing, or does he think they cannot be trusted and that, if given the flexibility, they will somehow squander the block-grant funds?

As the Washington Post editorialized yesterday, and I quote:

"One hundred thousand cops" sounds good, but congressional failure to include that mandate is not worth a Presidential veto \* \* \*. The world won't end if local authorities are given more flexibility.

So, Mr. President, I commend the House of Representatives for toughening up last year's crime bill and giving the States and cities the flexibility they need. It is now up to the Senate to finish the job, and I hope we can do that in the next 60 days.

Mr. PELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed as if in morning business for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AN ENLIGHTENED UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CUBA

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, last month I spoke in this Chamber about the need for a serious reexamination of United States policy toward Cuba. In the weeks since quite the opposite has occurred. Instead, we seem to be rushing toward an intensification of the current policy.

That policy, consisting of a rigidly enforced embargo and an aversion to any significant dialog with Cuba, has, as best I understand them, three goals: to promote a peaceful transition to democracy; to support economic liberalization; and to foster greater respect for human rights while controlling immigration from Cuba.

These three goals have guided our national policy toward Cuba for the more than 30 years I have been in this body, Mr. President, yet there has been scant progress toward achieving any of them. There is still a government in Cuba which is not freely elected, which is only just beginning tentative steps toward a market economy, and which continues to fall short of international standards in the area of respect for human rights.

Therefore, I can only conclude that this policy is not only outdated and ineffective, but, far worse, it is counterproductive. It seems to me that the time has come to admit the obvious. The policy is a failure and will never achieve its stated objectives.

I believe that, rather than tightening the embargo and further isolating Cuba, the United States should expand contact with the Cuban people and enter into negotiations on all issues of mutual concern to our two countries, including the lifting of the economic embargo.

I say this not because of any regard for the Government in Havana, a one-party state with a record of intolerance toward dissident voices within the society. Rather, I say this because, if our country and Cuba are to break the impasse that has existed in our relations for more than three decades, someone must take the first step in that direction. I believe it is in the U.S. national interest to take that first step—to agree to sit down at a negotiating table, where all issues can be discussed.

In the meantime, there should be greater contact between our own citizens and the Cuban people. Such contact will serve to plant the seeds of change and advance the cause of democracy on that island. Just as greater exchange with the West helped hasten the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, so, too, it can achieve the same results much closer to our shores.

Liberal Democrats are not alone in holding this view. Former President Richard Nixon wrote shortly before his death last year, "we should drop the economic embargo and open the way to trade, investment, and economic interaction." Learned people across the political spectrum have made similar comments and observations about the policy.

Why? Because they have all observed across the globe that policies which foster greater commerce and communication between countries work and those which engender isolation and enforced misery don't work. It has been impossible for those who would seek to defend the status quo to cite an instance in modern history where a policy of forced isolation has successfully transformed a totalitarian state into a democracy.

United States travel restrictions to and from Cuba are among the most prohibitive in the world—this to an island that is only 90 miles from our shores. At this point, only United States Government officials and journalists have unrestricted access to Cuba and only a small percentage of Cubans who apply are allowed to travel to the United States each year. Legislation recently introduced in the Senate would restrict binational contacts even further.

Mr. President, do we as a nation not have enough faith in the power of our democratic system to let contact between our citizens and other peoples flourish? In my view, the strongest advocate for democracy and a free-market economy would be a Cuban student or family member who had recently visited the United States and seen the sharp contrast between our way of life and that in Cuba.

Current policy not only denies the United States the opportunity to promote positive change in Cuba, but it increases the likelihood of widespread political violence and another mass exodus of refugees to Florida. The Cuban Government, which is vigorously pursuing expanding political and economic ties with the rest of the world, is unlikely to give into unilateral United States demands. Nor is there much indication that a viable opposition currently exists within Cuba to wrest power from existing authorities.

We have made it very easy for Cuban authorities to justify the lack of political freedom in Havana. They simply point to the external threat posed by a hostile U.S. policy. That justification would lose all credibility were we to adopt a more reasoned U.S. policy. Cuban authorities would then be hard pressed to justify the denial of political rights and economic opportunities that the Cuban people readily observe elsewhere.

Mr. President, it will be an incredible legacy of whatever administration succeeds in achieving what all the United States administrations of the past 30 years have failed to do—to bring about the peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. At last all the peoples of the hemisphere would truly be one family, united by common principles and values.

It will require political courage to abandon this antiquated and ineffective policy. Old hatreds and vested interests have, heretofore, held us captive. However, I believe the rewards of a new policy of engagement will be so great that embarking on it will outweigh the political risks.

Mr. President, I urge the administration to take the first step toward a new and enlightened policy—a policy that can once again unite Americans and Cubans. I extend my support and effort in that endeavor. I urge my colleagues to join me as well.

#### BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1, a joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of United States.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Senate resumed consideration of the joint resolution.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 248

(Purpose: To prohibit the House from requiring more than a majority of quorum to adopt revenues increases and spending cuts)

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 248 for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] proposes an amendment numbered 248.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 9 through 11, and insert the following:

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with the later of the following:

"(1) fiscal year 2002;

"(2) the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification; or

"(3) the end of the first continuous seven-year period starting after the adoption of the joint resolution of Congress proposing this article during which period there is not in effect any statute, rule, or other provision that requires more than a majority of a quorum in either House of Congress to approve either revenue increases or spending cuts."

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, the balanced budget amendment contemplates a 7-year period during which we would go from where we now are—that is, about a \$200 billion annual deficit—to a zero deficit. This chart makes the point very obviously that, from 1996 to the year 2002, we need to make substantial progress in getting from where we are to that zero deficit.

My amendment tries to assure that during those 7 years—not after the 7 years—but during those 7 years we can actually reach this goal of a balanced budget. My amendment says that during those 7 years you cannot have a requirement for a supermajority either to cut spending or to raise taxes in either House of the Congress.

Mr. President, I voted for the balanced budget amendment before, and I can honestly say that the intent of the amendment's proponents in those previous debates here on the Senate floor seems to me different from what is their apparent intent this time. In the previous Congresses the amendment was offered as a mechanism to help achieve responsible fiscal policy. It was to be a prod to keep us focused on deficit reduction; an assist to us in pursuing sound fiscal policy. Since I agreed that more discipline was needed, I was willing to support the amendment.

This time the amendment comes to us in a different context, supported by some different arguments. Now, the proponents do not just want deficit reduction and sound fiscal policy. They also want that deficit reduction achieved in their preferred way and in a way which most heavily benefits those they desire to benefit. That is a new and a disturbing aspect of this year's debate, Mr. President.

This year, the amendment comes from the House of Representatives after the House has already amended its own rules to require a three-fifths supermajority for any increase in income tax rates. Other taxes can still be raised with a simple majority. Of course, spending cuts can still be accomplished with a simple majority, but